

LIC

The licentiates somewhat *licentious*, least they should prejudice poetical liberty, will pardon themselves for doubling or rejecting a letter.

LICENTIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *licentious*.] Boundless liberty; contempt of just restraint.

One error is so fruitful, as it begetteth a thousand children, if the *licentiousness* thereof be not timely restrained. *Ral.*

This custom has been always looked upon, by the wisest men, as an effect of *licentiousness*, and not of liberty. *Swift.*

During the greatest *licentiousness* of the press, the character of the queen was insulted. *Swift.*

LICH. *n. f.* [lice, Saxon.] A dead carcase; whence *lichwake*, the time or act of watching by the dead; *lichgate*, the gate through which the dead are carried to the grave; *Lichfield*, the field of the dead, a city in Staffordshire, so named from martyred christians. *Salve magna parens*. *Lichwake* is still retained in Scotland in the same sense.

LICHOWL. *n. f.* [lich and owl.] A sort of owl, by the vulgar supposed to foretell death.

LICK. *v. a.* [liccan, Saxon; lecken, Dutch.]

1. To pass over with the tongue.

Esculapius went about with a dog and a she-goat, both which he used much in his cures; the first for *licking* all ulcered wounds, and the goat's milk for the distillates of the stomach and lungs. *Temple.*

A bear's a savage beast;
Whelp'd without form, until the dam
Has lick'd it into shape and frame. *Hudibras*, p. i.

He with his tepid rays the rose renews,
And licks the drooping leaves, and dries the dews. *Dryden.*

I have seen an antiquary lick an old coin, among other trials, to distinguish the age of it by its taste. *Addison.*

2. To lap; to take in by the tongue.

At once pluck out
The multitudinous tongue; let them not lick
The sweet which is their poison. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. To lick up. To devour.

Now shall this company lick up all that are round about us,
as the ox licketh up the grafs. *Numb. xxii. 4.*

When luxury has lick'd up all thy self,
Curs'd by thy neighbours, thy trustees, thyself:

Think how posterity will treat thy name. *Pope's Horace.*

LICK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A blow; rough usage: a low word.

He turned upon me as round as a chafed boar, and gave
me a lick across the face. *Dryden.*

LICKERISH. *adj.* [liccepa, a glutton, Saxon.]

LICKEROUS. *adj.* [liccepa, a glutton, Saxon.]

1. Nice in the choice of food; squeamish.

Voluptuous men sacrifice all substantial satisfactions to a
liquorish palate. *L'Estrange.*

2. Eager; greedy.

Then is never tongue-tied, where fit commendation,
whereof womankind is so *lickerish*, is offered unto it. *Sidney.*

Strephon, fond boy, delighted, did not know
That it was love that shin'd in shining maid;

But *lickerous*, poison'd, fain to her would go. *Sidney.*

Certain rare manuscripts, fought in the most remote parts
by Eripius, the most excellent linguist, had been left to his
widow, and were upon sale to the jesuits, liquorish chapmen
of all such ware. *Watson.*

In vain he profer'd all his goods to save
His body, destin'd to that living grave;

The liquorish hag rejects the peck with scorn,
And nothing but the man would serve her turn. *Dryden.*

In some provinces they were so liquorish after man's flesh,
that they would suck the blood as it run from the dying
man. *Locke.*

3. Nice; delicate; tempting the appetite.

Wouldst thou seek again to trap me here
With *lickerish* baits, fit to ensnare a brute? *Milton.*

LICKERISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *lickerish*.] Niceness of palate.

LICORICE. *n. f.* [γλυκύριζα; liquoricia, Italian; glicyrrhiza,
Latin.] A root of sweet taste.

Liquorice hath a papilionaceous flower; the pointal which
arises from the empalement becomes a short pod, containing
several kidney-shaped seeds; the leaves are placed by parts
joined to the mid-rib, and are terminated by an odd
lobe. *Miller.*

Liquorice root is long and slender, externally of a dusky
reddish brown, but within of a fine yellow, full of juice,
void of smell, and of a taste sweeter than sugar; it grows
wild in many parts of France, Italy, Spain, and Germany.

This root is excellent in coughs, and all disorders of the
lungs. The inspissated juice of this root is brought to us
from Spain and Holland; from the first of which places it
obtained the name of Spanish juice. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

LICTOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] A beadle that attended the consuls
to apprehend or punish criminals.

Saucy lictors

Will catch at us like strumpets. *Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

3. To

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LIE

Proconsuls to their provinces

Having, or on return, in robes of state,
Lictors and rods the ensigns of their power. *Milton.*

Democritus could feed his spleen, and shake
His sides and shoulders till he felt 'em ake;

Though in his country-town no lictors were,
Nor rods, nor ax, nor tribune. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

LID. [lith, Saxon; lied, German.]

1. A cover; any thing that shuts down over a vessel; a lid,
cover, or stopple that enters the mouth.

Hope, instead of flying off with the rest, stuck so close to
the lid of the cup, that it was shut down upon her. *Addison.*

2. The membrane that, when we sleep or wink, is drawn over
the eye.

Do not for ever with thy veiled lids,
Seek for thy noble father in the dust. *Shakef. Hamlet.*

Our eyes have lids, our ears still open we keep. *Darwin.*

The fields fair eyes saw her, and saw no more,
But shut their flow'ry lids for ever night,
And winter shew'd her way.

That eye dropp'd sense distinct and clear,
As any muse's tongue could speak;

When from its lid a pearly tear
Ran trickling down her beauteous cheek. *Prior.*

The rod of Hermes

To sleep could mortal eye-lids fix,
And drive departed souls to Styx;

That rod was just a type of Sid's,
Which o'er a British senate's lids
Could scatter opium full as well,
And drive as many souls to hell. *Swift.*

LIE. *n. f.* [lie, French.] Any thing impregnated with some
other body; as, soap or salt.

Chamber-lie breads fleas like a loach. *Shakespeare.*

All liquid things concocted by heat become yellow; as,
lye, wort, &c. *Peacham on Drawing.*

LIE. *n. f.* [lige, Saxon.]

1. A criminal falsehood.

My name's Macbeth.

—The devil himself could not pronounce a title
More hateful to mine ear.

—No; nor more fearful.

—Thou liest, abhorred tyrant; with my sword
I'll prove the lie thou speak'st. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

A lie is properly an outward signification of something con-
trary to, or at least beside, the inward sense of the mind; so
that when one thing is signified or expressed, and the same
thing not meant, or intended, that is properly a lie. *South.*

Truth is the object of our understanding, as good is of
our will; and the understanding can no more be delighted
with a lie, than the will can chuse an apparent evil. *Dryden.*

When I hear my neighbour speak that which is not true,
and I say to him, this is not true, or this is false, I only
convey to him the naked idea of his error; this is the pri-
mary idea: but if I say it is a lie, the word lie carries also
a secondary idea; for it implies both the falsehood of the speech,
and my reproach and censure of the speaker. *Watts's Logic.*

2. A charge of falsehood.

That lie shall lye so heavy on my sword,
That it shall render vengeance and revenge;

Till thou the lie givest, and that lie, rest
In earth as quiet as thy father's skull. *Shakef. Rich. II.*

It is a contradiction to suppose, that whole nations of men
should unanimously give the lie to what, by the most invin-
cible evidence, every one of them knew to be true. *Locke.*

Men will give their own experience the lie, rather than
admit of any thing disagreeing with these tenets. *Locke.*

3. A fiction.

The cock and fox, the fool and knave imply;
The truth is moral, though the tale a lie. *Dryden.*

LIE. *v. n.* [liegan, Saxon; liegen, Dutch.]

1. To utter criminal falsehood.

I know not where he lodges; and for me to devise a lodg-
ing, and say, he lies here, or he lies there, were to lie in
mine own throat. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

If a foul lie unto his neighbour in that which was deliver-
ed him to keep, he shall restore that which was delivered.

Should I lie against my right?
Inform us, will the emperor treat?

Or do the prints and papers lie?
LIE. *v. n.* pret. *I lay; I have lain or lien.* [liegan, Saxon;
liggen, Dutch.]

1. To rest horizontally, or with very great inclination against
something else.

2. To rest; to lean upon.

Death lies on her like an untimely flow'r;
Upon the sweetest flow'r of all the field. *Shakespeare.*

Lie heavy on him, earth, for he
Laid many a heavy load on thee. *Epitaph on Vanbrugh.*

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3. To be deposited in the grave.

All the kings of the nations lie in glory, every one in his
own house. *Isa. xiv. 18.*

I will lie with my fathers, and thou shalt carry me out of
Egypt, and bury me in your burying place. *Gen. xlvii. 30.*

4. To be in a state of decumbiture.

How many good young princes would do so; their fathers
lying so sick as yours at this time is. *Shakef. Henry IV.*

My little daughter lieth at the point of death; I pray thee
come and lay thy hands on her, that she may be healed. *Mark v. 23.*

5. To pass the time of sleep.

The watchful traveller,
That by the moon's mistaken light did rise,
Lay down again, and clos'd his weary eyes. *Dryden.*

Forlorn he must, and persecuted lie;
Climb the steep mountain, in the cavern lie. *Prior.*

6. To be laid up or repofited.

I have seen where copperas is made great variety of
them, divers of which I have yet lying by me. *Boyle.*

7. To remain fixed.

The Spaniards have but one temptation to quarrel with us,
the recovering of Jamaica, for that has ever lien at their
hearts. *Temple.*

8. To reside.

If thou doest well, shalt thou not be accepted? and if thou
doest not well, sin lieth at the door. *Gen. iv. 7.*

9. To be placed or situated.

We have gone through deserts, where there lay no way. *Wisd. v. 7.*

I fly

To those happy climes that lie,
Where day never shuts his eye,
Up in the broad fields of the sky. *Milton.*

There lies our way, and that our passage home. *Dryd.*

Envy lies between beings equal in nature, though unequal
in circumstances. *Collier of Envy.*

The business of a tutor, rightly employed, lies out of the
road. *Locke on Education.*

What lies beyond our positive idea towards infinity, lies in
obscurity, and has the undeterminate confusion of a negative
idea. *Locke.*

10. To press upon.

Thy wrath lieth hard upon me, and thou hast afflicted me
with all thy waves. *Psal. lxxxviii. 7.*

He that commits a sin shall find
The pressing guilt lie heavy on his mind,

Though bribes or favour shall assist his cause. *Creech.*

Shew the power of religion, in abating that particular
anguish which seems to lie so heavy on Leonora. *Addison.*

11. To be troublesome or tedious.

Suppose kings, besides the entertainment of luxury, should
have spent their time, at least what lay upon their hands, in
chemistry, it cannot be denied but princes may pass their
time advantageously that way. *Temple.*

I would recommend the studies of knowledge to the fe-
male world, that they may not be at a loss how to employ
those hours that lie upon their hands. *Addison's Guardian.*

12. To be judicially fixed.

If he should intend his voyage towards my wife, I would
turn her loose to him; and what he gets more of her than
sharp words, let it lie on my head. *Shakespeare.*

13. To be in any particular state.

If money go before, all ways do lie open. *Shakespeare.*

The highways lie waste, the wayfaring man ceaseth. *Isa.*

The seventh year thou shalt let it rest and lie still. *Exod.*

Do not think that the knowledge of any particular subject
cannot be improved, merely because it has lain without im-
provement. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

14. To be in a state of concealment.

Many things in them lie concealed to us, which they who
were concerned understood at first sight. *Locke.*

15. To be in prison.

Your imprisonment shall not be long;
I will deliver you, or else lie for you. *Shakef. Rich. III.*

16. To be in a bad state.

Why will you lie pining and pinching yourself in such a
lonesome, starving course of life. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

The generality of mankind lie pecking at one another, till
one by one they are all torn to pieces. *L'Estrange's Fab.*

Are the gods to do your drudgery, and you lie bellowing
with your finger in your mouth? *L'Estrange's Fables.*

17. To be in a helpless or exposed state.

To see a hated person superior, and to lie under the an-
guish of a disadvantage, is far enough from diversion. *Collier.*

It is but a very small comfort, that a plain man, lying
under a sharp fit of the stone for a week, receives from this
fine sentence. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

As a man should always be upon his guard against the
vices to which he is most exposed, so we should take a
more than ordinary care not to lie at the mercy of the wea-
ther in our moral conduct. *Addison's Freeholder.*

18. To consist.

The maintenance of the clergy is precarious, and collect-
ed from a most miserable race of farmers, at whose mercy
every minister lies to be defrauded. *Swift.*

19. To consist.

The image of it gives me content already; and I trust it
will grow to a most prosperous perfection.

—It lies much in your holding up; haste you speedily to
Angelo. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

He that thinks that diversion may not lie in hard labour,
forgets the early rising, and hard riding of huntmen. *Locke.*

20. To be in the power; to belong to.

He shews himself very malicious if he knows I deserve
credit, and yet goes about to blast it, as much as in him
lies. *Stillingfleet on Idolatry.*

Do'st thou endeavour, as much as in thee lies, to preserve
the lives of all men. *Druid's Rules for Devotion.*

Mars is the warrior's god; in him it lies
On whom he favours to confer the prize. *Dryden.*

21. To be charged in any thing; as, an action lieth against
one.

22. To cost; as, it lies me in more money.

23. To lie at. To importune; to tease.

24. To lie by. To rest; to remain still.

25. To lie down. To sink into the grave.

26. To lie in. To be in childbed.

27. To lie under. To be subject to.

28. To lie upon. To become an obligation or duty.

29. To lie with. To converse in bed.

30. To lie with. To converse in bed.

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